leapning street six to top how and sold with happening

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 22d ultimo, calling for information as to what sum, if any, will become due to the St. Regis Indians by virtue of a treaty made by Commissioner R. H. Gillet with the New York

Indians, &c.

[The Commissioner states that the sum of four thousand dollars is due as a remuneration for moneys laid out by said tribe, and for services rendered by their chiefs and agents in securing the title to the Green Bay lands, which sum was estimated for by the Department, and is embraced in the bill to supply deficiencies recently passed by the House and now before the Senate.]

by the House and now before the Senate.]

Mr. DAVIS presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, in relation to an appropriation for the purpose of preventing the destruction of Cape Cod Harbor, accompanied by a report of the committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the subject; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WELLER presented a resolution of the Legislature of California, in relation to an appropriation for the purpose of turning off the river San Diego from the Bay of San Diego into False Bay, stating that the river, by the reason of the immense deposites of sand that it annually makes in the bay of San Diego, is destroying the channel and character of said bay. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

and character of said bay. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, presented a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in relation to the improvement of the Saut Ste. Marie, expressing it as the opinion of the Legislature that the immediate improvement of the Saut de Ste. Marie, so as to make Lake Superior accessible to all vessels navigating the other great lakes, is required by the best interests of the Northwest and of the whole Union; and that Congress should, without delay, appropriate the means to make such improvement.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, in favor of the reservation of wood and timber on mountains, and all other untillable lands, for the common use of the people, and reserve them from sale or individual appropriation; and also in like manner to reserve all salt lakes, salt mines, or salt springs; and that the laws of Mexico may be declared and perpetuated. Referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

The following memorials were presented and referred to

The following memorials were presented and referred to

their appropriate committees:

By Mr. DAVIS: A memorial from Henry Grinnell, John Griswold, David Ogden, and numerous others, merchants and ship-owners of the city of New York, against the and ship-owners of the city of New York, against the system of carrying passengers and freight by steam vessels under the patronage of the Government. The memorialists submit as the only effectual remedy for the evils of the system the immediate abandonment of all existing contracts based on so pernicious a principle, (with such provisions as may be just for the indemnity of individuals or companies now interested in such contracts,) and the prohibition by Congress of entry into any ports of the United States of all vessels attached to the navies of foreign Powers carrying freight and passengers, whether engaged in actual service as war steamers or employed in transporting the mails under Government contracts. That the principle is equally wrong and unjust, whether applied to the conveyance of freight or of passengers; as in either case the injury and injustice arise from employing Government vessels in commerce, and shutting the door against private enterprise, which is equally competent to provide for and conduct the carriage of passengers, and would do so with complete success if allowed to engage therein free from the crushing rivalry of Government.

Mr. D. moved its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SEWARD suggested that it be referred to the Com-

Mr. SEWARD suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce, as memorials of a kindred character had been referred to that committee.

Mr. DAVIS was not tenacious as to the committee. As, however, the question was purely a commercial one, the appropriate committee would be that on Commerce; and to that committee it was referred.

By Mr. JONES, of Tennessee: From ladies of Memphis, Tennessee, asking that the arsenal and grounds at that place may be donated to the corporate authorities of Memphis to be used as an asylum for destitute widows and orphans. The memorialists set forth that Memphis Memphis to be used as an asylum for destitute widows and orphans. The memorialists set forth that Memphis, on the Mississippi river, is the great thoroughfare of the nation, and the immense travel throws multitudes of wretched and destitute persons in their midst every year, for which humanity appeals and prompts them to do every thing for their relief, and say they conceive that such a disposition of the arsenal weuld be a much more worthy and appropriate use of it than making it a storehouse for rusty swords and worn out musketry; they hope that Congress will make a donation of it to the corporate authorities for the use and benefit of the asylum.

Mr. DOWNS moved to take up the bill fixing the appor-

Mr. DOWNS moved to take up the bill fixing the apportionment of representation for California, and urged the necessity that existed for immediate action, to enable the

Secretary of the Interior to act.

Mr. GWIN was certainly as deeply interested in the bill as any other Senator could be, but there was a bill to establish a navy yard and depot at San Francisco which had been under consideration for some time that he would like to have first disposed of. It had, on prior occasions, like to have first disposed of that he did not think it.

The question was then taken on seconding the demand for the previous question, when the House refused to second said demand: Ayes 80, noes 85.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution on the table; and being taken, was in the negative: Yeas 79, nays 102.

The question was then taken on seconding the demand for the previous question, when the House refused to second said demand: Ayes 80, noes 85. establish a navy yard and depot at San Francisco which had been under consideration for some time that he would like to have first disposed of. It had, on prior occasions, been so thoroughly discussed that he did not think it could lead to any further debate. He was aware that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) was entitled to the floor on the resolution reaffirming the doctrine of non-intervention; but he presumed, in consideration of the inclemency of the weather, the Senator would have no objection to let the bill be taken up, and take a more favorable day to be heard.

Mr. BELL observed that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason) was about to leave the city for a few days, and he had agreed that that Senator should occupy the floor to-morrow; he would therefore suggest that the resolution be taken up, and then postponed until to-morrow; which was agreed to; and Mr. Mason will occupy the floor to-morrow.

the floor to-morrow.

Mr. BADGER then urged upon the Senate to take up Mr. BADGER then urged upon the Senate to take up
the bill supplementary to an act providing for the taking of
the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States,
and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment
among the several States, approved 23d May, 1850;
which was agreed to.

The bill was then debated at considerable length, Messrs.
DOWNS, BRADBURY, DAVIS, BADGER, GWIN,
GEYER, and others participating, when

GEYER, and others participating; when Mr. UNDERWOOD, desiring time to consider the sub-ject, moved that the Senate adjourn; which motion was agreed to.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced, as the first business in order, the consideration of the following resolution, submitted this day two weeks by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Jackson,) upon which was pending a demand for the previous question:

Resolved, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to shide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

Mr. HILLYER respectfully requested his colleague to withdraw the demand for the previous question, that he might be able to propose an amendment to the resolution. He would renew the demand for the previous question after he had offered his amendment, which he asked might be read for the information of the House.

Mr. STANLY rose to a question of order, which was that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jackson) was not entitled to the floor when he submitted his resolution two weeks since. To sustain this point, he caused to be read an extract from the proceedings, as reported in the Congressional Globe, and submitted that the resolution was not properly before the House, as the gentleman from Georgia offered it before the State of South Carolina was called.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, stating that the State of South Carolina was called.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, stating that the State of South Carolina was called, as the journal would show.

Mr. GORMAN moved a call of the House.

Mr. HILLYER hoped that before any further busines was had his amendment would be read. Mr. STANLY said that he would have no objection t

Mr. STANLY said that he would have no objection to the reading of the amendment, provided he could also have read three propositions of his own. The SPEAKER inquired if there was any objection to the reading of the propositions of the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from North Carolina? No objection being made— The amendment which Mr. Hillyre desired to offer

The amendment which Mr. HILLYER desired to offer was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, known as the compromise are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

The SPEAKER directed the CLERE to cond the propositions of the conditions of the proposition of the conditions of the conditions of the propositions of the

aitions of Mr. STARLY.

Mr. KING, of New York, objected. If this matter was to go on by unanimous consent, he would object to all

HARRICH THE EVEL The SPEAKER stated that he had inquired distinctly whether there was any objection to the reading of the propositions of the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from North Carolina, when no objection was made.

Mr. KING said that he did not consent to any part of it, but objected to the whole of it.

Mr. MEADE desired to have a resolution read for th formation of the House.

Objections were made.

Mr. STANLY wished to know what all this meant? He thought the Chair had just decided that he had the unanimous consent of the House to have his resolutions read.

The SPEAKER directed the resolutions of Mr. STANLY to be read, and they were read as follows:*

Resolved. That the series of acts passed during the first sesare sion of the Thirty-first Congress, known as the compromise, regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the

executed as such.

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the adjustment measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connexion a system of compromise the most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

Resolved, That we regard the series of measures passed at the thirty-first Congress, commonly called the compromise measures, as a settlement of the questions involved therein, and will abide by them as a permanent adjustment of the sectional controversy, and do hereby declare that good faith and a patriotic regard for the interests of the country demand that the provisions contained in said measures should be strictly maintained and honestly executed.

Resolved, That any act of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, without the petition and consent of the owners thereof, or any act abolishing slavery in places within the slaveholding States, purchased by the United States for the erection of forts, magasines, arsenals, dockyards, navy yards, and other like purposes, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein, or because of its prohibition therein, or any act prohibition therein, or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into New Mexico or Utah, (or any act allowing the introduction of slaves into New Mexico or Utah, or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fuglitive slaves, (or any act repealing the law to suppress the dace trade in the District of Columbia,) and all legislation which has for its purpose any of the above named objects will be in violation of the provisions of the said measures of adjustment, a

Mr. STANLY said that he preferred either of his resolutions or the one proposed by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Hillyer) to the resolution now pending be-

Georgia (Mr. HILLYER) to the resolution now pending before the House.

Mr. HILLYER again requested his colleague to withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Mr. JACKSON said that in good faith to his colleague he would withdraw the demand for the previous question, but for the many propositions which were asked to be read at the desk. Not being well acquainted with the rules of the House, he apprehended he might involve his resolution in danger by withdrawing his demand for the previous question, and he therefore declined to accede to the request of his colleague.

Mr. BAILEY, of Georgia, desired to ask his colleague not to entrap the House, and himself (Mr. B.) especially, by calling the previous question upon his resolution. [Cries of "order," "order."]

Mr. KING, of New York, called the gentleman to order, and objected to all debate out of order. The true mode

and objected to all debate out of order. The true mode was to vote down the demand for the previous question.

Mr. BAILEY inquired whether, if the previous question should not be seconded, he would have the right of being heard upon the resolution?

The SPEAKER replied that it was impossible for the

Chair to state what would come up next.

Mr. BAILEY. Well, I will be heard at some time. The question then recurred on a motion for a call of the

House.
Mr. GORMAN withdrew said motion. The question was then stated to be on seconding the emand for the previous question.

Mr. FOWLER moved to lay the resolution on the table,

Mr. FOWLER moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays.

Before the yeas and nays were ordered, however—

Mr. FOWLER withdrew the motion to lay the resolution on the table, stating that he would waive it until after the question should be taken on the demand for the pre-

ious question.

Mr. POLK renewed the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. CLINGMAN demanded the yeas and nays on this notion; and they were ordered.

Mr. POLK, at the suggestion of several gentlemen, then withdrew his motion.

Mr. BEALE renewed the motion; upon which-

Mr. HIBBARD demanded the yeas and nays.
Mr. STANLY moved that there be a call of the Ho which motion was not agreed to: Yeas 88, nays 89.

Mr. TUCK moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the omestead bill.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order, pend

There being loud cries of "Question," ques The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to lay the resolution on the table; and being taken, was decided

Mr. HILLYER moved to amend it by adding theret Mr. Hills Ext moved to amend it by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first ses-sion of the 31st Congress, known as the compromise, are regard-ed as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and exe-cuted as such.

cuted as such.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment—
Mr. HILLYER demanded the previous question.
Mr. ORR rose to a question of order. He understood
by the rule that whenever objection was made to a resolution it would have to go over. He submitted that the
amendment of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HILLYER)
was liable to objection as an original resolution, and

therefore it must go over.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, stating that it was very true if a resolution offered to-day should give rise to debate it would have to go over; but it was also true that the previous question intervening and cut-ting off debate, an objection would not cause the resolu-

The question recurring on seconding the demand for the previous question—

Mr. MEADE requested the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the demand, in order to enable him to move an

Mr. HILLYER declined.
Mr. MEADE then asked the consent of the House

allow the amendment to be read.

Numerous objections were made.

Mr. BOCOCK moved to lay the resolution and amendnt on the table

After various inquiries-Mr. BOCOCK said that, having been requested by friends withdraw the motion to lay on the table, he would

Mr. EDGERTON renewed the motion, and demande Mr. EDGERTON renewed the motion, and demanded the yeas and days, which were ordered, and being taken, the motion was decided in the negative: Yeas 78, nays 104.

The previous question was then seconded, ayes 97, nays 61, and the main question ordered—yeas 109, nays 68—it being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. HILLYER.

Mr. AVERETT moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which was not agreed to: Yeas 74, nays 102.

Mr. SACKETT said that with a wish to stop this agitation, which he believed was injurious to the country, he would move to adjourn. He, however, withdrew the motion.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. HILLYER, and it was agreed to by the following vote: Yeas 103, navs 74.

The question then recurred on the resolution as amended. Mr. MEADE asked a division of the question; that the question should first be taken upon the original resolution and then upon the resolution added thereto on motion of

Mr. HILLYER,
Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the House ourn; which motion was not agreed to.

After some conversation as to the extent to which the

resolution was divisible—
Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to lay the resolu tion as amended on the table. ion as amended on the table.

Mr. SACKETT demanded the yeas and nays on this
motion; which were ordered.

Mr. FLOYD moved that the House adjourn; which mo

tion was negatived: Yeas 57, nays 115.

The question recurring on the motion to lay the resolu

ition on the table—
Mr. JOHNSON withdrew it.
Mr. EDGERTON renewed it.

ever, being insertions of Mr. STANLY.

* It will be observed that the first resolution of this series is the one which was proposed to and voted down by the caucus of the Democratic members of the House. held at the beginning of the session for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of the House; while the second resolution is the one which was adopted by the Whig paneus held for the same purpose. The other resolutions are those which were offered by Mr. Jonnson, of Arkansas, in the before-mentioned Democratic caucus, and voted down; the words in parenthesis and italies, howMr. HENN moved that the House adjourn. Mr. GENTRY desired to know the effect of an adjourn-

ment.

The SPEAKER replied that the effect of an adjournment would be to bring the House together to-morrow at 12 o'clock. [Laughter.]

Mr. GENTRY desired to know what would become of the resolution if the House should now adjourn?

The SPEAKER replied that if the House should now

urn this subject would be the first business

Mr. HENN then withdrew the motion to adjourn.
Mr. CLINGMAN renewed it.
Mr. POLK remarked that he would be willing to vote for an adjournment provided the gentleman from North Carolina desired to marshal his forces on the other side by o-morrow morning.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the motion to

Mr. CLINGMAN, stating that he did not wish to ume the time of the House, withdrew it.

Mr. FOWLER renewed it, and it was disagreed to eas 54, nays 103.

Mr. FOWLER renewed it, and it was disagreed to:
Yeas 54, nays 103.

Mr. HENN moved a call of the House.
The SPEAKER stated that the motion was not in order during the operation of the previous question.
The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. EDGERTON to lay the resolution as amended on the table, and it was disagreed to: Yeas 65, nays 97.

The question recurred on the first branch of the resolution, when another motion was submitted that the House adjourn, which was negatived: Yeas 81, nays 86.

The question was then taken on the first branch of the resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

And it was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messers, Willis Allen, Wm. Appleton, T. H. Bayly, Becooks, Boxie, Brance, Respice at the state of the last Congress thems.

And it was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, Wm. Appleton, T. H. Bayly, Bocock, Bowie, Bragg, Breckenridge, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Busby, E. Carrington Cabell, Caskie, Clark, Cobb, Curtis, Daniel, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dockery, Denham, Edmundson, Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Freeman, T. J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gentry, Gorman, Grey, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hart, Haws, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Ingersoll, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, G. W. Jones, Kurts, Landry, Letcher, Lockhart, E. C. Marshall, H. Marshall, Martin, Mason, McCorkle, McDonald, McMullen, Meade, Miller, J. Moore, Morehead, Murray, Nabers, Outlaw, S. W. Parker, Peaslee, Penn, Phelps, Polk, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Robbinis, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Schermerhorn, Scurry, David L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Smith, Fred. P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Abr'm P. Stevens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Sutherland, G. W. Thompson, Venable, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, Wilcox, and Williams—101.

Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, Wilcox, and Williams—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allison, Ashe, Averett, D. J. Bailey, Barrore, Bartlett, Brenton, George H. Brown, Buell, Joseph Cable, Lewis D. Campbell, Thompson Campbell, Chapman, Clingman, Conger, Dean, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Ployd, Powler, Gaylecal, Geodenew, Goodrich, Grow, Harper, Holladay, Horsford, Thos. M. Howe, Ives, Jenkins, John Johnson, D. T. Jones, Preston King, Kuhns, Mann, McQueen, Meacham, Millson, Miner, Molony, Newton, Orr, Penniman, Perkins, Powell, Rantoul, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, Smart, Benjamin Stanton, Stratton, Sweetser, Benjamin Thompson, Tuck, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Wells, and Woodward, Yates—64.

The question was then stated to be on the second branch Mr. JENKINS moved to adjourn, which motion was

The second branch of the resolution, which is in the Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known as the compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

Was then agreed to by the following vote:

Was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, William Appleton, Thomas
H. Bayly, Bowie, Breckenridge, Brooks, George H. Brown,
Busby, Edward C. Cabell, Chandler, Clark, Cobb, Curtis,
J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dockery, Dunham, Edmundson,
Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Freeman, Thomas
J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gentry, Gorman, Grey, Hall, Hamilton,
Hammond, Hart, Haws, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard,
Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Ingersoll, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, George W. Jones, Kuhns, Kurtz, Landry, Letcher, Lockhart, Edward C. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Martin, Mason, McCorkle, McDonald, McMullen, Miller, John Moore, Morehead, Murray, Nabers, Outlaw, Samuel
W. Parker, Peaselee, Penn, Polk, Porter, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Schermerhorn,
Scurry, David L. Seymour, Origen S. Seymour, Smith, Stanly,
Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Abr'm P. Stevens,
Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Sutherland, George W.
Thompson, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander
White, Wilcox, Williams, Yates—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Alken, Allison, Ashe, Averett, David J.

Thompson, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, Wilcox, Williams, Yates—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allison, Ashe, Averett, David J. Bailey, Barrere, Bartlett, Boeock, Bragg, Brenton, Buell, Joseph Callet, Lewis Dan, County, Control of Control of the Presence of the party accused, who shall be allowed to interrogate the witnesses. Mr. M. then stated the other features of the substitute, and the difference of the control of the State of the Union, Mr. Hibbard, of New Homes M. Homes House, Newton, Orr, Penniman, Perkins, Powell, Rantoul, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, Smart, Benj. Stanton, Sweetser, Benj. Thompson, Tuck, Venable, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Wells, Woodward—65.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in Schoolcraft, Scudder, Smart, Benj. Stanton, Sweetser, Benj. Thompson, Tuck, Venable, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Wells, Woodward—65.

The House then adjourned, at half-past five o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1852.

IN SENATE.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate calling for his opinion as to the expediency of a reconnaissance of the routes of navigation in the Northern seas, and in the Japan and China seas; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Also, the report of the Secretary of War, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, as to the necessity of establishing suitable depots for the preservation of gunpowder belonging to the United States.

The Colonel of Ordnance in his report states that the subject of establishing a depot for powder not wanted for ordinary use, where the least possible injury would result from explosion, had engaged the attention of the War Department some twelve years since, and points to the report made the second session of the twenty-seventh Congress, and that the measure then recommended has lost none of its importance since. The public service requires the establishment of such depot more now than then, as the increase of population in the vicinity of the stores of gunpowder at the arsenals has increased the risk to personal safety, and the hazard to which the stores are exposed by such contiguity. He estimates that ninety thousand barrels of powder should be provided and kept in store,

we contiguity. He estimates that shows the special and larger in the second of the continue of the second of the s

agents for account of services performed or to be per-formed in procuring testimony, or otherwise aiding in ob-taining the allowance of any such claim, and all powers of attorney, orders, or other authorities for receiving of attorney, orders, or other authorities for received payment of any such claim, or any part or share there unless the same shall be freely made in the presence of

payment of any such claim, or any part or share thereof, unless the same shall be freely made in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses after the allowance of such claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof.

The second section provides that any person discharging any official function or in connexion with any Executive Department of the Government who, after the passage of the act, shall act as an agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or shall in any manner or by any means other than in the discharge of official duties, aid or assist in the prosecution or support of such claims, shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or suffer imprisonment not exceeding six calendar months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The third section provides that this act and the act of 9th July, 1846, shall apply and extend to all claims against the United States, whether allowed by special acts of Congress, or arising under general laws or treaties, or in any other manner whatever.

Mr. BORLAND introduced a bill to establish mail lines on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; which was read and referred.

n the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; which was read and

ferred. The following House bills were read and referred: The following House bills were read and referred:
A bill for the relief of James A. Fawns.
A bill for the relief of Monmouth B. Hart, Joel Colley, and Wm. Close, securities for the late Benjamin F. Hart, a purser in the United States Navy.
A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jeremiah Wingate.
A bill for the relief of Ira Baldwin.
A bill for the relief of the heirs of Semoice, a friendly Creak Indian.

A bill for the relief of Robert Nelson.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Wm. Farland, de A bill for the relief of Isaac Cobb.

A bill for the relief of Catharine Clark.

A bill for the relief of Jacob Shade.

A bill for the relief of Thos. P. Dudley.

A bill for the relief of Thos. P. Dudley.
A bill for the relief of Geo. Cassady.
A bill for the relief of John Hazen.
A bill for the relief of Wm. Dwelly.
A bill for the relief of David Murphy.
A bill for the relief of Jonas D. Platt.
A bill for the relief of B. B. Bennett.
A bill for the relief of Maurice K. Simons.
A bill to increase the pension of Henry Click, of Cocke

ounty, Tennessee.

The bill for the relief of Sergeant Leonard Skinner. NON-INTERVENTION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the oint resolution affirming the doctrine of non-interention; when—
Mr. MASON rose and addressed the Senate in favor of

On motion of Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. FAULKNER said that he had been instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs to ask the consent of the House to submit a report upon a Senate bill, which would give rise to ne debate, the object being to have it

would give rise to ne debate, the object being to have it made the special order for some early day.

Mr. OLDS objected.

Mr. DANIEL suggested to the House that, as many of the committees had not had an opportunity to report for a long time, the morning hour, by general consent, be devoted to the reception of reports from committees.

Mr. SACKETT inquired whether the morning hour would begin until after the privileged question pending before the House should be disposed of?

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

The SPEAKER replied that the morning hour would not commence until after the House had disposed of the first business in order, which he announced to be the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House rejected the bill of the Senate to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the navy of the United States.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to; when—
On motion of Mr. MILLSON, the vote ordering the bill to a third reading was also reconsidered.

Mr. MILLSON then submitted a substitute for the bill; which he said was founded in a great measure upon the bill prepared, as he understood, by a board of naval officers convened in the city of Washington some twelve months since, and which passed the Senate at the last session of the Thirty-first Congress. This substitute provided for the establishment of a court-martial for the purpose of deciding on all punishments which commanding officers were not authorized to inflict. All testimony before this court-martial was to be given under oath, and delivered in the presence of the party accused, who shall be allowed to intercent the court martial was to be given under oath, and

Mr. BADGER introduced a bill to amend and extend the provisions of an act approved July 29, 1846, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of claims." which was read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

[The first section of this bill makes null and void all contracts or agreements for allowing compensation to

Mr. HUNTER then gave notice that he would call up

the bill to-morrow.

The CHAIR read the special orders, when it appeared there were already four special orders in advance of the bill named by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BRADBURY then gave notice that he would call

up the bill on Monday next, on which question he should lemand the yeas and nays.

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill supplementary to an act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States; and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionmen among the several States, approved May 23, 1850.

And after a protracted debate, in which Messrs. BELL, WELLER, GWIN, DAVIS, BORLAND, BRADBURY, DOWNS, UNDERWOOD, DAWSON, HALE, SHIELDS, BADGER, and others participated, the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was the consideration of the bill of the Senate to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the navy of the United States, upon which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bocock) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. BOCOCK inquired whether, if the bill should now be informally passed over, it would be the first business in order to-morrow morning?

order to-morrow morning?

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. BOCOCK said that, as the substitutes offered to the bill had not yet been printed, and as it was evidently the disposition of the House to proceed to other business, be would suggest that by unanimous consent this bill be passed over informally.

over informally.

There being no objection, the suggestion was ac quiesced in.

Mr. ALLISON moved that the House resolve itself into
Committee of the Whole on the special order—the homestead bill; which was disagreed to.

stead bill; which was disagreed to.

Mr. HENN, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House granting the right of way and making a grant of lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from the Wabash to the Missouri river, reported the same back with sundry amendments.

Mr. H. remarked that, in reporting this bill, he would for the present merely say that it was a bill of great importance, and particularly to the central portion of the United States, commencing at Philadelphia and extending, in connexion with other roads, to the Missouri river. It was one for which all Pennsylvanians could vote, even without a ten per cent. tariff on iron. It conformed with the other bills of the same nature reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and were it not that the House had determined to refer these bills to the Committee of subject be postponed until Tuesday next, and made the special order for that day; which was agreed to. passage at this time. In conformity, however, with the action of the House on bills similar to this, he would

move its committal.

The bill was accordingly committed. DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

Mr. ORR, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way and making a donation of a portion of the public lands to the State of Florida for the benefit of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Central Railroads, and for other purposes; which was read once. Before the bill was read the second time—

Mr. HOUSTON asked the reading of the entire bill, with a view of making a motion which it was proper should now be made, if made at all.

Mr. ORR did not know by what right the gentleman had obtained the floor. He hoped he would allow the bill to be read a second time before he commenced a discussion.

Mr. HOUSTON did not propose to discuss the bill; but wished to know of the gentleman from South Carolina if this bill contained sections abolishing duty upon railroad iron?
Mr. ORR replied that the gentleman would ascertain

whether such a provision was contained in the bill when it should be read through.

Mr. HOUSTON said that if the bill did contain such a provision he proposed to make a point of order, and there-fore asked for the reading of the bill before it received its econd reading.

Mr. ORR said that he would have no objection to giving

the information which the gentleman from Alabama desired; but certainly it was a very unusual proceeding for a gentleman to rise and attempt to catechise a member of a committee before the second reading of a bill, especially when no debate was in order; for debate always ensued

when no debate was in order; for debate always ensued after the second reading of a bill.

Mr. HOUSTON was not aware that he was acting improperly. He understood that there was a section in the bill which proposed to abolish the duty on railroad iron. If this was true, he would make the point of order that it was not competent for the Committee on Public Lands to report such a bill.

Mr. ORR said that if this was the purpose of the gentleman he would state that the bill did contain a section Mr. HOUSTON then rose to a question of order—that HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbara, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting te every man whis is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein specified.

Mr. DUNHAM then addressed the Committee an hour, strongly advocating the bill under consideration.

Mr. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. HALE presented two petitions from persons of Pennsylvania, asking the repeal of the law for the delivery of fugitive slaves.

Mr. H. Asid he intended on the presentation of these petitions to have made some remarks on the subject, particularly relating to the ten-dollar judges that had been spawmed into existence under the operations of this law; to the third ways and Means and West and Means, under the rolls. The subject embraced in the committee on Public Lands, as prescribed in the revenue laws of the committee on Public Lands to take into consideration all such propositions and matters or things respecting the lands of the United States as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion hereon, together with such propositions relative to the revenue as might be referred to them by the House. These two rules clearly defined the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means could have charge of its. The subject embraced in the latter sections of this law is the discussion on the compromise resolution of the late Senator frem Mississippi, (Mr. Foote, he would defer what he had to say until that time.

Petitions were also presented by Messrs. WELLER, SEBASTIAN, and CASS.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred to the bill from the House to supply described to the C

Mr. HUNTER expressed his willingness, nay, his anx- | the bill, it would be seen that provision was made to grant iety, to have it passed; indeed, he would be glad if he could do so to-day, if the Senate desired it.

Mr. GWIN urged the importance of the apportionment bill for the State of California.

Mr. CLINGMAN appealed from this decision, and said Mr. CLINGMAN appealed from this decision, and said that he wished to reply to the only objection which had been made against the bill, which was, that every thing relating to the public revenue properly belonged to the Committee of Ways and Means, and no other committee could report a proposition which in any way interfered with that subject. He hoped that it would be borne in mind that last year the Government derived upwards of three millions of dollars revenue from the public lands, while it derived from the importation of iron only two million six hundred thousand dollars. Yet gentlemen admitted that the Committee on Public Lands could report propositions to deprive the Government of all the revenue which was derived from the public lands, but could not interfere with the revenue obtained from iron! This argument would apply to any proposition which might interfere with the revenue.

gument would apply to any properties of the following the terfere with the revenue.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that, believing the Speaker's decision to be correct, he would move to lay the appeal upon the table.

Mr. ORR demanded the yeas and nays on the motion;

appeal upon the table.

Mr. ORR demanded the yeas and nays on the motion; which were ordered.

Mr. BROOKS inquired if the bill had been received?

The SPEAKER replied it had not been received, as objection was made upon its first reading.

Mr. BROOKS said that the difficulty in his mind was, that while he agreed with the Chair upon the principles laid down, yet he was unwilling to vote against receiving this report from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STANLY inquired whether the Speaker decided this bill out of order because it included a provision relative to duties upon railroad iron?

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. STANLY. I think the Chair is right.

The question was then taken, and the appeal of Mr. CLINGMAN was laid on the table: Yeas 125, nays 39.

So the decision of the Speaker was sustained, and the bill ruled out of order.

Mr. ORK, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Florids and Alabama in aid of the construction of a railroad from the waters of the Pensacola Bay, in Florida, to Montgomery, in the State of Alabams, and for other purposes, reported the same back with sundry amendments; and the bill and amendments were committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio river, via Little Rock, to the Teras boundary, near Fulton, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi river; which was read twice and committed.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

HOMESTEAD BILL

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the House then went

HOMESTEAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hindhard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period of five years.

Mr. WARD replied to the remarks of Mr. Cabell, of Florida, and Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, on the subject of the Presidency and in vindication of Gen. Scott. He believed that the Whig party should rally around Gen. Scott. He was no worshipper of man, and although he had his prejudices and partialities, he was disposed to sacrifice them upon the altar of his country's good, though he would not sacrifice principles upon the shrine of any man. He believed with the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Williams,) that the adoption of the compromise measures was not a triumph of party, and should not be claimed as such. It was a triumph of patriotism over party; but he was frank to acknowledge that they had not produced that beneficial and salutary influence which he had anticipated. Gen. Scott, as all would admit, took an active part in having these compromise measures passed; but, netwithstanding this, he was required to place himself upon the record. If he had proclaimed upon the housetops his opinion on these measures, he (Mr. W.) thought it would have smacked of egotism, would have show a desire on his part to be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency. This was an attitude in which he housetops his opinion on these measures, he (Mr. W.) thought it would be found. If the history of General Scott shouldbe examined, the American people would see enough to prove that he could not be sectional; that he could know no North, no South, no East, no West. He had fought forty-two years him forget his duty to the whole country. He beievil that the history of Gen. Scott was better known on
noutain, hill, and in valley than that of any other man
n the Whig ranks, therefore he was best calculated as the
complete of that party.

M. AVERETT then addressed the committee, protesting gainst any measure, no matter under what pretext

M. AVERETT ben addressed the committee, protesting gainst any measure, no matter under what pretext it cale before the Hause, which tended to give to any class of the people, rich or poor, that which belonged to the whole United States. He was, therefore, opposed to the till under consideration, the practical operation of which was to take that which was the property of all, and give it to a portion of the people. Before concluding his remarks, Mr. A. gave way to a mition that the committee rise, which being agreed to.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. COEE moved that the Hause proceed to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table.

Pending which the House adpurmed.

THE MCHARCOURT FORCE IN SANTA FE.

FROM THE ST, LOUIS SEPUBLICAN OF MARCH 24. The Public has already been made acquainted, by an official order published by Major Gen. Jasup, of extensive frauds committed on several officers of the United States Army, by one Gustavus McHargourt. We find the whole history of the matter to be about this. history of the matter to be about this: McHarcourt, who has been employed for a long time in the army, and who has, until the discovery of these rands, always enjoyed a has, until the discovery of these high reputation for integral and by Capt. L. C. Easton, a spit the Quartermaster's Department, went with Capt. E. to Verney, Shortly, capt. rauds, always enjoyed a efficiency, was engaged torr, 1849, as clerk in